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Indian
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ALEX. ROSS & CO.
Machinery Dept.
Phone 37.

No. 17, 224

號一月八年八十壹百九千壹英

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, AUGUST 1, 1918.

午戌次歲年七國民華中

PRICE \$3.00 Per Month.



NOTICE.
ANY EUROPEAN Non ASIATIC or
INDIAN desiring to leave the
Colony should apply in person at the
Central Police Station between the hours
of 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 3 p.m. to 4 p.m.
daily.
Applicants will be required to produce
Passports or identification papers. All
persons, with certain exceptions, who
remain in the Colony for more than
7 days are required to Register them-
selves under the REGISTRATION OF
PERSONS ORDINANCE 1916. Forms of
Registration giving the particulars
required may be obtained at the G.P.O.
and at all Police Stations.
The Penalty for non compliance is a
fine not exceeding \$50.

**NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE
INSURANCE CO.**
WHICH ARE THE SHARERS OF
THE OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE
COMPANY, LTD.,
and
THE RAILWAY PASSENGERS
ASSURANCE CO.

TOTAL FUNDS at 31st December, 1914.
\$23,970,367.
1—Authorized Capital \$5,000,000
Subscribed Capital \$4,500,000
Paid-up Capital \$2,437,500
11—Fire Funds \$3,857,047
12—Life & Annuity Funds \$7,587,614
Sinking Fund Account \$128,230
\$23,970,367
Revenue Fire Branch \$2,381,455
Life and Annuity \$2,141,598
Revenue Marine Department \$37,239
Other Receipts \$478,940
\$5,339,292

The Accumulative Funds of the various
Branches are separately invested, and, by
Act of Parliament, are set aside to meet
the claims under the respective Depart-
ments of the Company's Business.
SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
Agents.

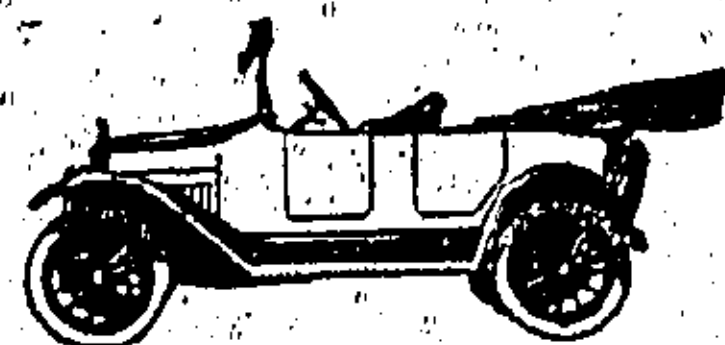
**PEAK TRAMWAYS COMPANY,
LIMITED.**
TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS
7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes
8.00 a.m. to 10.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes
10.00 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes
11.00 a.m. to 12.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes
12.00 noon to 1.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes
1.00 p.m. to 1.15 p.m. Every 15 minutes
1.15 p.m. to 1.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes
1.45 p.m. to 2.15 p.m. Every 15 minutes
2.15 p.m. to 3.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes
3.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes
NIGHT CARS
8.50 p.m. and 9 p.m., 9.50 p.m. to 11.00
p.m. every half hour.
11.00 p.m. to 11.45 p.m. every quarter of
an hour.
SATURDAYS
7.30 a.m. to 8.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes
8.00 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. Every 15 minutes
10.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes
11.00 a.m. to 12.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes
12.00 noon to 1.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes
1.00 p.m. to 5.30 p.m. Every 15 minutes
5.30 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes
8.00 p.m. to 8.30 p.m. Every 15 minutes
8.30 p.m. to 8.50 p.m. Every 15 minutes
NIGHT CARS as on Week Days.

SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at the
Company's Office, ALEXANDRA BUILDING,
Des Voeux Road Central.
Season and punch tickets available for
all cars not already full running at the
time stated in the Company's time tables,
but not for special cars, can be obtained
on application at the Company's Office.
No Season ticket will be issued until
payment therefor has been made in Bank
Notes or by Cheque or Comproadors order
representing Bank Note.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
General Managers.

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Sole distributors of
MAXWELL CARS.
Automobiles for Hire and
for Sale
at reasonable Price.



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the late SIEN TING,**
14, DAVIDSON STREET.
TERMS VERY MODERATE.
Correlation fee.

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W. S. BAILEY & CO., LTD.
ENGINEERS and SHIPBUILDERS.
KOWLOON BAY.
Steam and Motor Vessels,
Steel Building Work of every Description,
Castings, Forgings, Repairs and Supplies.

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STEAMERS.**

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT
CO., LTD. AND THE CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.
Sailings—To Canton daily at 8 a.m. (Sundays excepted) and 10 p.m.
From Canton daily at 8 a.m. (Sundays excepted) and 4 p.m.
SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.
HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.
Sailings—S.S. "SUI AN" to Macao daily at 8 a.m. (Sundays 9 a.m.).
S.S. "SUI TAI" to Macao daily at 2 p.m. (Sundays excepted).
S.S. "SUI AN" from Macao daily at 2 p.m. (Sundays 3 p.m.).
S.S. "SUI TAI" from Macao daily at 7.30 a.m. (Sundays excepted).

Further information may be obtained at the COMPANY'S OFFICE, Hotel Mansions,
or from Messrs. THOS. COOK & SON, Booking Agents, Hongkong.

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PULVOSMIDROSIS.**
AN IDEAL DUSTING POWDER

Keeps the feet and armpits cool and sweet in
the warmest weather and removes any unpleasant
odour.
Cures sore and blistered toes.

In Tins 50 CTS. EACH.
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A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,
HONGKONG DISPENSARY.
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AND
GRILL ROOM
J. H. TAGGART
MANAGER.

THE PEAK HOTEL.
1,500 Feet above Sea Level.
15 Minutes from Landing Stage.
Under the Management of—
Mrs. BLAIR.

GRAND HOTEL.
A First-class and up-to-date Hotel, most central location within the vicinity of all the principal
banks. Noted for the best food, refreshments, accommodation and cleanliness.
Cuisine under European supervision.
A first-class string orchestra renders selections from 5.30 p.m. to 11.30 p.m.
Special monthly terms for residents and for Shipping People.
For further particulars apply—
W. BARKER
Manager.
Telephone No. 197. Telegraphic Address "COMFORT."

CARLTON HOTEL.
(THE ONLY AMERICAN HOTEL IN THE COLONY.)
ICE HOUSE STREET.
Under American Management.
Nice and quiet yet only a few minutes' walk from the Banks and Central
District. 43 Bedrooms. Excellent Cuisine. Scrupulously Clean. Moderate Terms.
Monthly and Family Rates on application to the Proprietress.
Launches Meet Passenger Boats.
Telegraphic Address "CARLTON." **MRS. F. E. CAMERON.**

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BUILDERS OF SHIPS & ENGINES
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
—THE TAIKOO DOCKYARD & ENGINEERING COMPANY—
—OF HONGKONG LTD.—
AGENTS—
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—TELEPHONE NO. 212—

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT CO., LD.
PORTLAND CEMENT

In Casks of 375 lbs. net.
In Bags of 250 lbs. net.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.
GENERAL MANAGERS

THE HONGKONG ROPE MANUFACTURING Co., Ltd.
Established 1883
MANUFACTURERS OF
PURE Manila ROPE

STRAND 1" to 15" CIRCUMFERENCE	CABLE LAID 6" to 15" CIRCUMFERENCE	4 STRAND 3" to 10" CIRCUMFERENCE
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On Drilling Cables of any size up to 3,000 feet in length
Prices, samples and full particulars will be forwarded on application to
Shewan, Tomes & Co., General Managers.
Hongkong, April 11, 1912.

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EGG NOODLES, VERMICELLI,
AND ALL KINDS OF SOUP STUFFS.**

All our Pastes bear the "Rocaster" label and are made from Flour of the Best
Quality containing a large percentage of Gluten. Starch and Gluten are the
principal components of Flour. Gluten is easier to digest and contains more
nutrition than Starch. Manufactured under the most sanitary conditions.
Large quantities have been exported to various important cities in the World.
Terms moderate, especially for Agencies. Orders executed promptly.

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Head Office: No. 47 and 48, Connaught Road, Central, Hongkong; Telephone 1230.
Principal Factory: No. 71, North Soochow Road, Shanghai, China; Telephone 3385.
Branch Factory: Wing Hing Street, Causeway Bay, Hongkong.
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Keep in touch with local happenings
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"THE OVERLAND CHINA MAIL"
All the News of Hongkong and the Far East.

ORDER BEFORE YOU LEAVE, SO THAT YOU MAY RECEIVE
IT WHILE AWAY.
PRICE \$13 PER ANNUM, INCLUDING POSTAGE.
CAN BE MAILED TO ANY ADDRESS FROM THE
"CHINA MAIL" OFFICE.

THE GREAT BATTLE.
FINE WORK BY AMERICANS.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

**CEASELESS FIGHTING ON
AMERICAN FRONT**

**CHAGRIN OF THE PRUSSIAN
GUARDS.**

London, July 31.
Reuter's Correspondent at Ameri-
can Headquarters, cabling on Tues-
day afternoon, says:—

There was ceaseless fighting on the
American front yesterday in which
little actual progress was possible,
the enemy resisting most deter-
minedly and bringing up fresh
troops; but though this delayed us
for a day, the enemy is unlikely
to stand this side of the Vesle.
The enemy's machine-gun firing scarcely
ceased the whole of yesterday.
It was plain that the Guards Division
was bitterly chagrined at the loss of
Sergy the previous evening after re-
taking it four times. Therefore it
was not surprising when they re-
attacked at dawn, supported by gun-
fire which compelled the defenders
of Sergy to withdraw across the river.
The enemy was permitted a few un-
pleasant hours' occupation after
which an American attack drove out
the Guards who apparently were
shaken; for few remained to face the
bayonet.

Then an attack developed at Ser-
gines which the enemy held in great
strength with machine-gun nests on
either side of the village. The
Americans formed up in the open
ground south of the Ourcq which
was swept by a terrible fire, yet they
advanced very steadily, and forced
the river as if on parade. It was
an astounding performance for troops
so recently blooded. The men steady-
ly climbed the slopes, silenced suc-
cessively German machine-gun nests,
and swept on to the top of the hill,
and stormed the village. A fierce
fight ensued. There was no asking
or giving quarter. The enemy was
stout-hearted. Very few fled to the
Forest of Nesles. The remainder
were buried in the village.

The final success of the day was
the capture of the hill above Sergy,
re-establishing the line. The Forest
of Nesles, lying right ahead of the
advance, will take some clearing.
Prisoners state that most elaborate
preparations have been made to hold
it.
The enemy is still retreating, but
it is plain there is slow work before
us.

**ENEMY COUNTER-ATTACKS:
VERY LIMITED SUCCESS.**

London, July 31,
1.10 a.m.
A French communiqué says:—
On the right bank of the Ourcq
we advanced to the north-east of
Pere-an-Tardencis.
In the region of Sergy our gains
were insignificant, despite an enemy
counter-attack.
South-west of Rheims the enemy
counter-attacked on both sides of
Sainte Euphrasie, resulting in only
a slight enemy advance west of
Sainte Euphrasie. All attempts to
capture this village failed.

BRITISH AVIATION WORK.

**14 ENEMY MACHINES
DESTROYED.**
London, July 30.
Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig,
reporting on aviation, says:—
Despite a mist, we dropped eleven
tons of bombs on dumps and billets,
and destroyed 14 aeroplanes. Two
British machines were in action. We
bombed Bray and Bapaume during
the night. All our machines re-
turned.

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and destroyed 14 aeroplanes. Two
British machines were in action. We
bombed Bray and Bapaume during
the night. All our machines re-
turned.

AUSTRALIANS CAPTURE MERRIS.

London, July 30.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig,
reporting last night, says:—
The Australian First Division
patrols who entered the German
positions about Merris successfully
established themselves eastwards of
the village, which they surrounded
and captured, taking 160 prisoners
and a number of trench-mortars and
machine-guns. Our casualties were
remarkably light.

Patrols captured prisoners in the
Nieppe Forest sector.
There is great hostile artillery firing
against our new positions at Merris.

AIR-RAIDS ON GERMANY.

**TOWNS ATTACKED
VIGOROUSLY.**

London, July 30.

The Air Ministry states:—
On the night of the 29th we
attacked the railway stations at
Offenburg, Rastatt and Baden.
We also attacked Stuttgart and
Sollingen, and bombed and machine-
gunned three aerodromes and numer-
ous ground targets.

We also bombed the railway
station of Offenburg during the day
on the 30th with good results.
We shot down three aeroplanes
and one other out of control. One
British machine is missing.

**ENGLAND'S CONTRIBUTION IN
THE WAR.**

**75 PER CENT. OF TROOPS
SUPPLIED BY BRITISH ISLES.**

London, July 30.

The Rt. Hon. W. F. Massey, in
a speech at Kew, said that out of
7,500,000 soldiers contributed by the
Empire the British Isles supplied 75
per cent., including 4,500,000 from
England alone. The tonnage of the
British Navy is now over 6,000,000
compared with 4,000,000 in August,
1914.

The personnel of the Navy was
420,000 compared with 145,000 in
August, 1914.

Five hundred and sixty-seven
steamers were continually employed
in carrying troops and stores to the
Armies in France and in the East.

**A DIRECTOR-GENERAL OF FOOD
PRODUCTION.**

London, July 30.

The Press Bureau announces that
Sir Charles Fielding has been ap-
pointed Director-General of Food
Production.

(Continued on Page 5.)

TO LINK FORTH AND CLYDE.

**PROPOSED NEW CANAL DESIRED
BY THE ADMIRALTY.**

An interesting article by Captain G. S.
Swinton appears in the "Nineteenth
Century," advocating a ship canal be-
tween the Forth and the Clyde. The
canal is advocated both as being desired
by the Admiralty and as very necessary
for merchant shipping.

The author states that the distance
between Glasgow and London by sea
would be shortened by 220 miles; be-
tween Glasgow and Newcastle by 407
miles; and between Glasgow and Hamburg by
380 miles.
There are two alternative schemes
under consideration, and the estimated
cost of the cheaper, and in the opinion
of the author the better, scheme would
be £23,000,000. Captain Swinton also
sees the great opportunity that would
be opened for new manufacturing towns
on the banks of the canal which, prop-
erly planned and laid out from the com-
mencement, each with its agricultural
belt for the production of food for the
inhabitants, would provide splendid
settlements for the people, especially
our returning soldiers.

INTIMATIONS

NOTICE.
THIS IS TO ADVISE That MR. H. E. PRICE, late of our Canton Office, is no longer in the employ of this Company.
BRITISH AMERICAN TOBACCO CO., LTD.
Hongkong, July 31, 1918.

HONGKONG TRAMWAY COMPANY, LIMITED
(Incorporated in the United Kingdom)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an INTERIM DIVIDEND of SEVEN PENCE per Share for the year ending 31st December, 1918, has been declared.
The Dividend will be payable on and after WEDNESDAY, the 21st day of August, 1918, to Shareholders on the Register on WEDNESDAY, the 7th day of August, 1918, and will be paid to Shareholders on the Colonial (Hongkong) Register at the exchange rate of 3/11 per Dollar.
By Order of the Board,
W. F. ROBERTS,
Secretary.
Hongkong, July 29, 1918.

THE HONGKONG ROPE MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.

AN INTERIM DIVIDEND of ONE DOLLAR (\$1) per Share for account 1918 will be payable on THURSDAY, the 15th August, 1918. Shareholders are requested to apply for Dividend Warrants at the Company's Office St. George's Buildings, Hongkong. The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from SATURDAY, the 10th August, 1918, to THURSDAY, the 15th August, 1918, both days inclusive.
SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, July 30, 1918.

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

JUNKET
Cannot be excelled with tinned or fresh stewed fruit.
COULOMMIER CHEESE.
COTTAGE CHEESE.
Nourishing and ideal food.
DEVONSHIRE CREAM
Can always be had.
We supply Junket Tablets on Application.

KING EDWARD HOTEL

Central Location.
A. L. Electric Traction Pass Entrance, Electric Lifts, Fans and Lighting, European Baths and Sanitary Fixings, Hot and Cold Water System throughout.
Best of Food and Service.
Telephone 373.
Telegraphic Address: J. WITCHELL, Victoria.
Manager.

VICTORIA CAFE, LTD.
244 Des Voeux Road Central.
Telephone No. 2957.

We guarantee the quality of our Bread and Cakes.
We use the highest grade of materials in their Manufacture.

"REGAL" RECORDS

- 7312 (Another Little Drink (If you were the only Girl).
- 7502 (A Broken Doll (Keep the Kettle Boiling, Mary).
- 7174 (They didn't believe me (They had to swim back to the Shore).
- 7201 (A Perfect Day (Somewhere a Voice).
- 6945 (The Syncopeated Walk (The Minstrel Parade).

THE ANDERSON MUSIC CO., LTD.
Tel. 1322.

PATELL & CO.
ORIENTAL PRODUCE EXPORTERS,
SILK MERCHANTS,
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INTIMATIONS

THE CHINESE OPTICAL CO.
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Awarded an Efficiency Diploma at
Panama-Pacific International Exposition.

SCIENTIFIC EYE EXAMINATION.
All sorts of
Frames, Lenses, and Protection glasses.

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MITSUBISHI SHOJI KAISHA, LTD.
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COAL, GENERAL IMPORTS and EXPORTS.

SOLE PROPRIETORS OF
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AGENTS FOR SAKITO COAL.
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Cable Address:
Hongkong: "IWASAKI"
Canton, Haiphong: "IWASAKISAL".
Codes:—A. B. O. 6th Ed.,
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Agency for:—THE OSAKA MARINE & FIRE INSURANCE CO., LTD., OSAKA.

For Particulars, apply to:
B. KAWATE, Manager,
No. 14, Prince Street, Hongkong.

"THREE CASTLES"

MAGNUMS

CIGARETTES.



PERFECTLY MADE
FROM THE
CHOICEST VIRGINIA
TOBACCOS.

Sold in air-tight tins of 50
Cigarettes.

Obtainable at all Tobacconists.

This advertisement is issued by British-American Tobacco Co., Ltd.

DECIMAL COINAGE.

DISCUSSION IN HOUSE OF LORDS.

In the House of Lords on June 7, Lord Southwark (L) moved the second reading of the Coinage (Decimal System) Bill, which, he said, was framed to amend the Coinage Acts, 1870 and 1891, and to sanction a decimal system of coinage. The principle of the Bill had been agreed to by the Association of Chambers of Commerce of the United Kingdom, which represented some 120 Chambers of Commerce; by the Institute of Bankers, the Decimal Association, and many other important bodies. Nearly every country outside the British Empire employed some system of decimal coinage.

Lord Leverhulme, in moving the rejection of the Bill, said it was purely and simply the Bill of the Institute of Bankers. As for the Chambers of Commerce, they had been largely influenced by the fact that the Institute of Bankers had adopted and supported the Bill. He would like to know if bankers' fees had an opportunity of expressing an opinion. He did not oppose the principle of decimal coinage. Trade and commerce had been seriously hampered by our present basis of coinage. But he opposed the method by which it was proposed to make the conversion our unit and divide it into a thousand parts.

MINISTERIAL VIEW.
Lord Hylton (Lord in Waiting) said a feeling in favour of decimalizing the currency had been growing during the last few years. But his Majesty's Government was not altogether prepared to accept the argument that this was the most favourable time to introduce such a change. In the opinion of the Treasury for purposes of retail trade and the payment of wages, it was doubtful whether shillings and pence were not superior to decimal coinage. The Government could not support the Bill, but it might be possible to form a joint Committee of both Houses to deal with it there would be no obstacle placed in the way. Viscount Haldane (L) remarked that the present system of coinage was out of fashion, and as to support the popularity of changes he thought the public took to new things and assimilated them much more rapidly than we had been in the habit of supposing.

Lord Swaythling (L) whilst in favour of the sovereign standard, favoured the dollar unit, and would like to see the sovereign regarded as five dollars. Lord Balfour of Burleigh (U), in opposing the Bill, said the Committee, over which he presided, was practically unanimous in considering that at the time of social and financial difficulties through which we were passing it would be extremely inexpedient to add to the financial confusion by introducing such a change.

THE SOVEREIGN.
The Earl of Crawford (Lord Privy Seal) thought great caution should be observed in making any alterations in the present system of currency. He had a great respect, and he might almost say affection, for the pound sterling, upon which foundation our currency should be based, and he was of opinion that the sovereign would not be dethroned without a tremendous struggle for its existence. He saw no particular virtue in decimalization in itself, and certainly no inherent sanctity was attached to it. Personally he would be rather reluctant to agree to a second reading of the Bill with a view to making it a reference to an inquiry to be set up. There was no desire on the part of the Government that this Bill should be considered by a Committee to the exclusion of other Bills, and he therefore recommended that it should be either withdrawn or postponed.

After some discussion a motion for the adjournment of the debate was agreed to.

PARNELL'S SISTER DIES IN A WORKHOUSE.

THE FINAL TRAGEDY OF A GIFTED FAMILY.

The death is announced of Mrs. Emily Ricketts, the last of Charles Stewart Parnell's three sisters. She died in South Dublin Union Workhouse. A Dublin Correspondent writes:—
All three died tragically, like their great and famous brother—Fanny, the youngest and, I believe, Parnell's favourite, at a very early age in Boston in the early eighties. She wrote some memorable poems, one of which—
Shall mine eyes behold thy glory, O my country!
—remains a vivid Irish memory to the present day.

Anna, the eldest, and in the strength of her character and political convictions the most gifted, once stopped Lord Spencer, when Viceroy, as he rode through Westmoreland street with his military staff, by seizing the bridle of his horse, to demand why he had evicted certain tenants. She was found mysteriously drowned in a pond or lake in England about a dozen years ago.

And now Mrs. Ricketts, too, the astonishment of the public and of her immediate relatives, has passed away, although possessing ample means, in a poorhouse. She had reached the great age of 80, and had been long in Wales with her daughter, Mrs. Della Wright, nee Dickinson.

Some years after the death of her first husband, Mr. Dickinson, this sister of Parnell married Captain Cuthbert Ricketts, an officer who has been invalided out of the Army and is at present in Australia.

Mrs. Ricketts was the author of "A Patriotic Mistake," which contains an interesting history of the Parnell family.

In a preface to the work she wrote the following: "A well-known Irish journalist has said, that ours was the most tragic family he had ever heard of. This, I think, is true."

CAMOUFLAGED LORRY.

HOW BRITISH OFFICER HELD AUSTRIANS AT BAY.

How the British armoured cars helped the Russians during their retreat from Galicia in July and August 1917 is revealed in a recent "London Gazette" announcement of the award of decorations and medals.

The record of Lieut. Commander Walter Doring Smiles, who receives a bar to his D.S.O., is typical of several others:—

When the road to Brzezany was blocked in the attack of July 11 this officer called for volunteers to destroy the obstruction, and succeeded in removing it in the face of the fiercest fire by taking cover in the adjoining ditch and rushing out during lulls to tear down wire and sandbags. Later on, during the retreat, he fought with characteristic courage until all his cars were lost in action, with the exception of a light armoured Ford. He then improvised an armoured car by taking the armour off an old car and concealing it round a lorry. With this car and a heavy armoured car borrowed from another squadron, he kept the enemy at bay beyond the frontier in Austria for six hours, until all troops had crossed the river. These cars passed over the river five minutes before the last bridge was blown up, and were the last things on wheels to leave Austrian territory.

THE HONGKONG & WHAMPOA DOCK CO., LD.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: "MANIFESTO" HONGKONG.
Codes Used: A1, A.B.O. Fifth Edition, Engineering First and Second Editions, Western Union, and Watkin's.
Dock Owners, Ship Builders, Marine and Land Engineers, Boiler Makers, Iron and Brass Founders, Forge Masters, Electricians.
AUTELYNE CUTTING AND WELDING FOR SHIP AND BOILER REPAIR.
Modern up-to-date plant operated by our own specially trained workmen under expert European supervision.
[All classes of light steel work manufactured by the above process.
Tanks, Drums, Ventilators, Pipes, &c., &c.]

THE DIMENSIONS OF DOCKS AND SLIPS ARE AS FOLLOWS					
NAME OF DOCK OR SLIP	LENGTH ON KEEL (FOOT)	ENTRANCE BREADTH (FEET)	DEPTH OVER ALL AT ORDINARY SPRING TIDE (FEET)	RISE OF TIDE (FEET)	RISK OF TIDE (FEET)
EL. WLOON					
No. 1 Dock, Kwai-Loon	700	57 (top) 57 (bottom)	20	7	1
No. 2 Dock, Kwai-Loon	571	57	12	5	1
No. 3 Dock, Kwai-Loon	504	57	12	5	1
Patent Slip, No. 1, Kwai-Loon	200	57	12	5	1
Patent Slip, No. 2, Kwai-Loon	200	57	12	5	1
TALKOR-TSUI					
Commonwealth Dock	117	57	21	7	1
ABRILDEAN					
Hope Dock	120	57	12	5	1
Lancet Dock	120	57	12	5	1

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NAME OF DOCK OR SLIP	LENGTH ON KEEL (FOOT)	ENTRANCE BREADTH (FEET)	DEPTH OVER ALL AT ORDINARY SPRING TIDE (FEET)	RISE OF TIDE (FEET)	RISK OF TIDE (FEET)
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To-day's Advertisements

BANK HOLIDAY.

IN accordance with Ordinance No. 5 of 1912, the EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED for the Transaction of Public Business on MONDAY, the 5th August.

Hongkong, Aug. 1, 1918.

STENOGRAPHER AND TYPIST.

WANTED AT ONCE for full or part time. State terms and experience to "Magellan." C/O "China Mail" Office. Hongkong, Aug. 1, 1918.

ST. HILDA'S GIRLS' SCHOOL, CANTON, EAST PARADE GROUND.

SCHOOL RE-OPENING (D.V.) September 18th. Entrance examinations will be held on September 18th. Chinese Course, eleven years; English Course, thirteen years. Payday: Fifty to One hundred and eighty dollars per annum. Principal: MISS BENDELACK, M.A., D.E.

TO LET.

ONE LARGE OFFICE ROOM in Prince's Building. Apply to H. M. H. NEMAZEE. Hongkong, Aug. 1, 1918.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),

FRIDAY,

the 9th August, 1918, at 10.30 a.m., at No. 7, Humphrey's Building, Kowloon.

VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c., &c.,

therein contained. Comprising:—Stained Teakwood Dining Room Furniture, Chesterfield Sofa and Arm-chairs, Bedroom Suite Stained Teakwood, White Enamelled Twin Bedssteads (Hair Mattresses), &c., &c., Pantry and Kitchen Utensils, &c., Carpets, Rugs, Electric Fittings and Fans. (Full Particulars from Catalogue). On view day of Sale. Terms—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH, Auctioneers.

Hongkong, Aug. 1, 1918.

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OVERLAND CHINA MAIL.

THE WEEKLY EDITION OF THE CHINA MAIL.

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PHYSICIANS prescribed Chamberlain's Colic and Diarrhoea Remedy because it relieves cramps in the stomach and intestinal pains quicker than any preparation they can compound. It can be bought from any chemist. A bottle will keep for years and no home is complete without it. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

The China Mail.

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, AUG. 1, 1918.

THE TAI O TRAGEDY.

THE evidence given by the Indian police at the Coroner's inquest concerning the death of the stationer on the occasion of the lamentable tragedy at Tai O makes very sorry reading indeed. The jury found that the Indian constable on guard at the time, and also other constables attached to the station, were guilty of gross neglect of duty; and they recommended that their conduct should be further investigated by the proper authorities. What the evidence established was that an Indian constable, brooding, no doubt, over a charge against him which was under investigation by a magistrate, shot the police sergeant in charge of the station, fired wildly at some Chinese boatmen connected with the station, threatened the wife of the police sergeant, and endangered her life and that of her child by pouring kerosene over the premises and setting the building on fire. According to the Indian constable on guard duty outside the station, when the first shot was fired "everybody ran out of the station," and though he himself was armed with a rifle and twenty rounds of ammunition, he ran too, when he saw three Indian constables running away; but while they went to the neighbouring village, he went up the hillside and remained there for two and a half hours, when a police launch arrived at the pier. Not till then did he go to the station to see what could be done to save it. The senior Indian sergeant, a man with nearly eighteen years' service in the Force, ran out of the station with the others. He affirmed that he did not hear till half an hour afterwards that the sergeant had been shot. The only member of the Force at the station who comes out of the inquiry with any credit is the Chinese sergeant-interpreter. As he was going to the station he met a coolie who told him that an Indian constable had killed Sergeant GLENDENNING; whereupon the sergeant-interpreter went to a junk and procured four Winchester rifles and 400 rounds of ammunition. He dispatched a detective by rowing boat to Castle Peak (some fourteen miles away) with a message to be telephoned from there to the Captain-Superintendent. Then, arming two boatmen with rifles and ammunition, he went with them to the back of the station, with the intention of shooting or intimidating the Indian, but though they fired several rounds they did not see him, and so about noon they "went down to the village," not knowing whether Mr. GLENDENNING was dead or alive. No doubt, upon the jury's recommendation some departmental action will be taken and the public will be interested to learn the result. It is not surprising to notice that the jury also recommended that "telephone communications should be instituted at all out stations connecting same with each other and with the Colony," and also that "such of these out stations which use

a boat as the quickest or only means of transit should be provided with a fully manned and armed steam or motor pinnace. What the evidence discloses is that the murder of the sergeant took place about 10.30 in the morning, that a detective was sent off in a rowing boat to Castle Peak—a distance of 14 or 15 miles—to telephone the news to the Police Headquarters in Hongkong; that, quite fortuitously, a police launch reached Tai O about 1.30. The news of the tragedy reached Hongkong, we believe, somewhere between 3 and 5 o'clock, and we have it in the evidence that a police officer from the Central Station reached Tai O at 10 p.m.—twelve hours after the occurrence of the tragedy! That is unquestionably a deplorable, not to say scandalous, state of affairs in these days of rapid communications. The subject of linking up these outlying stations by telephone or wireless has been ventilated on several occasions before, and turned down by the Government on the score of expense. The necessity for electrical communication was emphasised in the *China Mail* and other papers six years ago on the occasion of a terrible piratical outrage at Cheung Chau. The recommendation of the Coroner's Jury which has investigated the Tai O tragedy invites a reconsideration of the subject by the Government, and it is to be hoped that provision will be made for this communication in the next Budget.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

Next Monday is a Bank holiday.

Owing to unavoidable delay due to bad weather the sailing of the *a.s. Nanking* for Manila has been postponed to Saturday, at 10 a.m.

A Conference of Tientsin is reported to have unanimously agreed upon the selection of Chi Sai Chong for the Presidency of the Republic and Tuan Ki Sui (the present Premier) as vice-President.

We are asked to state that the fourth anniversary of the War will be celebrated at the Sikh Temple on Sunday next between 3 and 5 p.m. Subscriptions for Sikh wounded soldiers will be invited on the occasion.

To relieve the situation of the shortage of coal and increasing cost of the mineral, a company has been promoted by several leading coal merchants in Shanghai for the development of two mines, one at Lubosien, Kiangsu, and the other at Kiangsi; whose output, it is stated, has proved to be equal in quality to that of the mineral imported from Japan and the United States.

THE KOW-TOW AT THE MAGISTRACY.

With reference to a report which appeared in our issue of the 11th June, 1918, relating to an alleged incident during the hearing of a case before Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe at the Magistrate's on the 11th June, in the course of which it was stated that a Chinese witness was ordered by the Magistrate, first to apologize and then to kneel, on account of a certain objectionable expression he had made use of whilst giving evidence, Messrs. Lo and Lo have forwarded us, on behalf of the Chinese witness in question, correspondence between the firm and the clerk to the Magistrate "from which" they write "you will see that no such order was in fact made and that the report in question was inaccurate."

The version given by the Magistrate's Clerk reads: "I am directed to inform you that your client, though called upon to apologize immediately after he had used the objectionable expression did not do so—possibly because he did not know what to do. When he had finished giving his evidence he was thereupon invited by the Magistrate to apologize in a form understood by himself. The alternative to this apology would have been action taken under section 89 of the Magistrate's Ordinance."

The reports in the other local papers were practically identical with that published in the *China Mail*.

FIRE IN BEACONSFIELD ARCADE.

Beaconsfield Arcade, a block of buildings nearly opposite the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank in Queen's Road, was the scene of a fire. The ground floor of the block consists of shops, the second storey consists of business offices, while the upper storey is occupied as residential quarters with the exception of the rooms at the western end of the building, which formed Yek's photographic studio.

About half-past three o'clock this morning the occupiers of the building were disturbed in their slumbers by the sound of police whistles, to find that a serious fire had started in the building, originating apparently on the ground floor, in a portion occupied by Wing Yik and Co., described as contractors on their sign, and one of the proprietors of the Victoria Cinema Theatre, as an office and store room for films.

From all accounts it appears that the fire broke out at 3.30 a.m. and within a few minutes the shop where it originated became a burning cauldron. So intense was the smoke that the European residents on the top floor were nearly overpowered by it, and ran pell-mell into the streets, some in their pyjamas and with bare feet. The occupier of the room next to Yek's, the Japanese photographer, on the top floor, awoke a quarter of an hour after the fire had broken out and had to fight his way through the doors of his room, which were then alight. He narrowly escaped with only his hair singed. Anxiety was expressed regarding his fate as no one saw him, and the Fire Brigade in vain afterwards searched for him in his room.

There was a strong northerly wind and the fire soon got a good grip of the place. The Fire Brigade came on the scene about three-quarters of an hour after the occurrence, the explanation being that they were called out to attend a fire at Wanchai at about the same time, which turned out to be a false alarm.

A hose from the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank was requisitioned but the pressure was not sufficient and in the meantime the fire, fanned by the wind, spread through the back of the building on the Battery Path side, making the work of rescue more difficult. For a time the men were at their wits' end as to whether to pay attention to the portion occupied by the Japanese photographer or concentrate their attention on the film shop. In this connection it is asserted that the Japanese photographer's place was ablaze not long after the police whistles were blown.

The hose from the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank was made to play on the ground floor and it was not until the Fire Brigade arrived that the top floor was tackled. By that time the room next to the photographer's was well alight, and the passage running along the back of the premises on Battery Path had already been thoroughly burnt through.

This made the work of the fire-fighters extremely difficult, but they did all they could to arrest the conflagration. For a while the firemen were quite overcome by the intensity of the flames.

In view of the seriousness of the fire the Fire Brigade concentrated every available man. The Brigade divided its attention between the ground and top floors and every effort was made to prevent the fire from spreading. The outbreak from the Battery Path side became very serious, the flames spreading furiously, giving an on-looker from a distance an impression that a forest fire was raging. From Yek's the flames soon spread to No. 13, where in a short time it obtained a good hold. The hose played on No. 13 and 14 from the steps opposite the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank leading to Battery Path from Queen's Road. No. 14 (the photographer's shop) was burnt out and soon it appeared that No. 13 had caught fire, flames being seen emitting from that room.

It was not until 3.15 that the fire was extinguished and the Fire Brigade were able to return to Headquarters. Wing Yik & Co.'s film store was entirely gutted, as also was Yek's studio and room No. 13 on the top floor. On the ground floor a tobacconist's shop (Dedeoglou Brothers) was damaged, while considerable damage was done to Noordin's, the tailor. Messrs. Sayce & Co.'s bookstall was fortunately saved. Messrs. Robertson, Wilson & Co., importers and exporters, who occupied 12-14 on the first floor, had all their goods destroyed.

The European residents on the top floor are estimated at between 25 to 30. The building belongs to the Bellios estate for which Messrs. Linstead and Davis are the agents.

The damage may be roughly computed at about 15,000. The shops of Noordin, Sayce and Dedeoglou Brothers are the only ones that are believed to be insured. Wing

Yik's film exchange store is reported not to be covered by insurance. The damage to this is estimated at \$30,000. Yek's \$5,000 and the tobacco company at least \$1,000, the damage to the premises being variously estimated.

The scene at the time of the outbreak was pathetic; ladies thinly-dressed and men in pyjamas or an overcoat hurriedly put on and with barefoot giving proof of hurried exits from their rooms. The rain that came down later made the work of extinguishing the conflagration more difficult.

The experiences of one of the bachelors occupying a room on the top floor, which was miraculously saved, are worth relating. Awakened by Police whistles at 3.30, he went to look out from the verandah and, half-asleep, formed a hurried conclusion that it was a street disturbance. He was on the point of going back to bed when the thought that he saw the street very brightly lit by the light from the verandah, which faces the City Hall. He at once realised that a fire was burning directly underneath his room. Making a dash for the door, he was faced with a lock that obstinately refused to be opened. Just as he was on the point of breaking the door it opened and, snatching his coat by from his bed, he rushed across the passage at the back, but found the smoke suffocating. For a quarter-of-an-hour police whistles, he says, were being blown but only a few people had collected in the street. The Hongkong and Shanghai Bank staff, who have a mess in the Bank building, were soon on the scene, so were the junior European staff of the Chartered Bank.

HOIHOW NOTES.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

In spite of many rumours of trouble, Hoihow is quiet. Several hundred of General Lung's troops who were in Lui-chow were permitted to come here after they surrendered, and we learn that the Lui-chow peninsula is now controlled by Cantonese troops.

News has reached here that Kachek on the East of the island has also been captured by Cantonese troops, assisted by local soldiers who are known as the People's Army. On July 22 and 23, there was severe fighting just outside of the North gate of Kachek where General Lung's troops had built a small fort. Finally on the night of the 23d the last of the defenders of the fort fled and there has been quiet in the town ever since. After the battle the victors brought their wounded and those of their enemy into the Mission Hospital where they were treated by Dr. Bercoff. Perhaps fifty are under treatment from rifle bullets and machine-gun fire.

General Lung's troops have gone up the river from Hoihow, but it is said they are destined for Dongang where they have a walled town to resist their enemies if they attempt to come out to Hoihow.

Another force of Cantonese are operating West of Hoihow, near Lim-ko. With these surrounding enemies Lung's officers report that they are to have assistance from the North of China. They have ordered 4,000 native beds to furnish the quarters of the expected troops. They have tried to move one of the nine-inch guns from the fort near the Harbour light for additional protection at Kungchow.

FIRE BRIGADE INVENTIONS.

Two valuable devices for use on motor fire engines have been invented by Mr. J. Drury, superintendent of the Kingston Fire Brigade—a gas self-starter and an air heater for low-grade petrol. In the self-starter the gear is worked by a small electric switch in front of the driver, and a half turn sets the engine throbbing. In some engines the engines are kept warm by running them at intervals when not in use, but Mr. Drury has devised a method of heating the air before it passes into the carburettor, and the engines are fed with a well-vaporised mixture of air and petrol. A saving of 35 per cent of petrol was effected last winter on the old method.

VITAL HALF-HOUR FOR WOUNDED.

A soldier's chances of recovery from wounds are usually determined by his treatment during the first half-hour in which he is brought up from the trenches and Sir James Cantlie at the Institute of Public Health. The same applied to the chances of the man injured in a street accident. An internal Mr. James added that he remembered teaching first-aid to Polytechnic students, under the arches at Charing Cross, by the light of a candle in a bottle.

TEETHING CHILDREN.

TEETHING children have more or less diarrhoea which can be controlled by giving Chamberlain's Colic and Diarrhoea Remedy. All that is necessary is to give the prescribed dose after each operation of the bowels more than natural and then castor oil to cleanse the system. It is safe and sure. Even the most severe and dangerous cases are quickly cured by it. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

"LOOK SEE." A HONGKONG SUMMER ANNUAL.

There has been added to Hongkong's publications to-day one which is intended to be a "Summer Annual" bearing the appealing title of "Look See." In a foreword the Editors—Mr. A. Hicks and Mr. C. M. Wilson—tell us that the publication is intended to lighten dull moments, to brighten the dog days of summer. They have certainly succeeded in producing an attractive and readable fish number which we do not doubt will receive from the general public the welcome it certainly deserves. There is pleasing variety in the reading matter, and there are upwards of a dozen amusing illustrations in keeping with the purpose the magazine is intended to serve. The cover design is a view of Victoria Peak with a steamer moored in the harbour and a junk sailing near by. The frontispiece bearing the title of "The 'Look See' Girl" depicts a girl in scarlet bathing attire standing on the beach critically surveying a man's scattered apparel, while the swimmer is seen in the distance apparently manifesting concern for his belongings. This frontispiece is well done in coloured lithography. All the other illustrations are pen and ink sketches. There are several poetical contributions bearing such familiar signatures as "E.W.H.," "G.J.," "O.B.B.," "Yunkin," "Nemo" and Roland Brudell, while the short stories include contributions by the Editors, "C.C.," "Dunscore," "Robbie," James Dalziel, "Maskee," "D.T.W.," "J.H.B." and others. We cordially congratulate all concerned on the attractive character of the production. At the price of one dollar it should command a ready and a wide sale especially as the Editors hope that the financial result of the effort will enable them to make a substantial contribution to War Charities.

THE KUT GARRISON.

PETITION FOR EXCHANGE OF SURVIVORS.

MADRAS, July 1. An appeal is published regarding the Kut prisoners, which states that the unfortunate men have been prisoners for more than two years and that there is danger that they may be forgotten in subsequent bigger events. Vigorous action on their behalf is needed.

The "Madras Mail" draws attention to the following petition to the Viceroy: We beg to bring to the notice of the Government the fact that the few survivors of the Kut-el-Amara garrison are now in the third year of their captivity. As such we respectfully urge that negotiations for their exchange may be concluded without further delay. In support of our petition we venture to emphasise the following points: The majority of the Kut-el-Amara garrison belonged to the original expeditionary force despatched to Mesopotamia in October, 1914. Consequently they experienced the hardships subsequently endured by the Mesopotamian Commission. After advancing to Baghdad and suffering heavily at the battle of Ctesiphon the force under General Townsend fell back fighting to Kut-el-Amara where they sustained the longest siege of modern times namely from the 5th December, 1914, until the 29th April, 1916. On the latter date exhaustion of supplies compelled them to surrender. From Kut-el-Amara the starved garrison were marched to Baghdad along a shadeless route at the hottest season of the year. On the 19th June, 1916, the survivors, started on the desert march of some two months' duration to various prison camps in Asia Minor, notably Kastamonu. Early last autumn the escape of several British prisoners from Kastamonu led the Turkish authorities to transfer the remainder to Chagirl. At the latter place additional hardships were experienced owing to a scarcity of supplies and the exorbitant prices charged for the necessities of existence. Late last autumn the prison camp was transferred from Chagirl to Kedes where the prisoners arrived early in January after an appalling journey of over a month, having been greatly delayed by bad weather, the winter being very severe.

From Mr. Hope's statement in Parliament regarding the high rate of mortality among the survivors of the Kut-el-Amara garrison it seems probable that none of these gallant men will survive their long captivity if their exchange is still further deferred. In view of the above facts we beg to petition for the immediate exchange of all the survivors of the Kut-el-Amara garrison now prisoners of war with the Turks. Furthermore, we respectfully request that the contents of this petition be cabled Home for the speedy consideration of His Majesty's Government.

The Coroner thanked the jury for the careful attention they had paid to the case and for their expression of sympathy with Mrs. Glendenning and family. He also complimented the police on their presentation of the case.

KEEP IT HANDY. IMMEDIATE relief as necessary in attacks of diarrhoea, Chamberlain's Colic and Diarrhoea Remedy should always be on hand. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

THE TAI O TRAGEDY.

FINDINGS OF THE CORONER'S JURY.

IMPORTANT RECOMMENDATIONS.

The Coroner's inquiry held by Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe and a jury consisting of Messrs. H. J. Rowe, A. M. de Souza and D. E. M. de Souza, was concluded yesterday.

The Coroner, summing up the evidence, asked the jury to return their verdict by answering the following questions:—

Do you find that Sergeant Glendenning's death was the result of a shot fired by B18 Tja Singh on July 17th, at 10.30 a.m., at Tai O? If so, was B18 Tja Singh, when he fired the shot, of sound or unsound mind? Did Tja Singh take his own life? If so, was he of unsound mind? Do you find any person or persons criminally responsible, excepting the deceased, for the death of Sergeant Glendenning?

As this was a public enquiry, connected with the Police, they might make any comments. The station was in an outlying part of the Colony for the protection of His Majesty's subjects. The question as regards the Police was, when the Sergeant met his death, did they do their duty or neglect it? As regards the results of communication, he wished to point out that both the conduct of the Police and the presence of the communications would not have saved the Sergeant's life. They might, however, make comments as to the desirability of future precautions. The Coroner referred to the Sergeant-Interpreter as the only man who did not fail to do his duty. He was practically the only man to make an attempt to get to the station, and his conduct was admirable. He would recommend his action to the Government.

The jury retired and after a few minutes' deliberation returned the following verdict:—

- (1)—We find that Sergt. Glendenning's death was the result of a shot fired by B18 Tja Singh on the 17th inst., at 10.30 a.m., at Tai O.
- (2)—We find that B18 Tja Singh, when he fired the shot, was of sound mind and therefore guilty of murder of Sergeant Glendenning.
- (3)—We find from the evidence that Tja Singh took his own life.
- (4)—We find he was at the time of sound mind.
- (5)—We do not find any person or persons criminally responsible for the death of Sergt. Glendenning.

The jury also read out the following riders:—

We are of opinion that the Indian Constable who was on station duty at the time grossly neglected his duty and that his conduct should be investigated.

We commend the action of the Sergeant-Interpreter in attempting a rescue.

We also think that the other constables stationed at Tai O, and who were in the station at the time with their arms and ammunition easily accessible, grossly neglected their duty in this time of emergency and that their conduct should be investigated; although they would not have been able to prevent the murder of Sergeant Glendenning, they could, at least, have prevented the fire, and the injury to Mrs. Glendenning and the suicide of the Indian constable.

We also think that, under the circumstances of the Indian constable's position on the Island, he should have been put in charge of a guard whilst on the Island.

We recommend to the Government the advisability of seeing that:—

- (a)—At least two European officers be stationed at all isolated out-stations.
- (b)—That telephonic communication be installed at all out-stations, connecting same with each other and the Colony.
- (c)—That such of these stations which use a boat as an access or only means of transit, be provided with a fully-manned and armed steam or motor pinnace.

The jury desire to express their profound sympathy with the widow and family of the deceased, and recommend that the Government consider the case of the widow and child and contribute a substantial pension or donation over and above the ordinary allowance.

The Coroner thanked the jury for the careful attention they had paid to the case and for their expression of sympathy with Mrs. Glendenning and family. He also complimented the police on their presentation of the case.

KEEP IT HANDY.

IMMEDIATE relief as necessary in attacks of diarrhoea, Chamberlain's Colic and Diarrhoea Remedy should always be on hand. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from Page 1.)

THE FRENCH OFFENSIVE.

QUIET ON THE MARNE.

LONDON, July 30. A French communiqué says there was nothing of importance during the night north of the Marne.

COUNTER-ATTACKS REPULSED.

PARIS, July 30.

A Havas Agency message says:—The Germans, yesterday, threw in troops from their best regiments to dislodge ground with the Allied tide. Violent counter-attacks were made along the whole front north of the Marne. But the Allied forces surged forward and made very important captures of ground.

It seems as if during the last few days the Allies have been driving ahead too fast for the Germans who had no time for carrying out their plan of destroying their stores and constructing new defences. The revival of the desperate resistance is probably due to a desire to gain time for the better execution of the measures necessary to protect their retreat, but the Allied armies will prove the stronger and will improve their will.

AMERICANS' FIERCE STRUGGLE.

LONDON, July 30.

Reuters' Correspondent at American Headquarters, telegraphing yesterday evening, deals with the hard fighting leading up to the final capture of Serre by the Americans, who also captured Serre and Bonchères.

The fight for Serre resolved itself into a fierce struggle with the Fourth Guards Division, one of the crack divisions of the German Army. The Germans swept down the hill when the Americans were reorganising their line. The Germans were all picked and fresh men, determined to strike terror into the hated Yankees with whom this was their first engagement. The Americans, overborne by the vast weight of numbers, gave ground foot by foot to the "brink of the Marne," but they recoiled and drove the Germans back, scattering them at the point of the bayonet from the ruins of the village.

The Germans suffered fearful losses, their dead lying in heaps on all parts of the field.

RETREAT MAY BECOME A DISASTER.

ALLIED PRESSURE INCREASING.

LONDON, July 30.

The capture of the formidable *butte* of Chalmont where it was expected the Germans would be able to make a stand shows that the German retreat is in nowise ended. Now it is even doubtful whether the enemy will be able to hold the Vesle line, for the Allied pressure on the two pivots of defence, namely south of Soissons and south of Rheims, is increasing. In this connection the communiqué mentions the Scots at Bazannay, south of Soissons. This is interesting as showing that the British are now engaged on the western as well as the eastern side of the salient. Should this pivot position go, there is still the possibility of the retreat becoming a disaster; hence the Germans are desperately defending the triangular position between Soissons, the Oure and the Aisne, which General Mangin is hammering from the west while General De Goutte is advancing northwards from Ferri and endeavouring to turn the position.

GERMANS HEAVILY COUNTER-ATTACKING.

LONDON, July 30.

The Germans, so far, have engaged 71 divisions on the Marne salient, some of which were Prince Rupprecht's Divisions. Expert opinion in London discounts any idea of the possibility of rounding up the Germans in the salient, owing to the fact that the Allies there are faced by a numerically superior enemy.

The Germans are now heavily counter-attacking.

GERMAN ATTEMPTS TO EXPLAIN RETREAT.

AMSTERDAM, July 30.

A Berlin semi-official message says:—The removal of our front in the neighbourhood of Ferri and Tardenois and Ville Tardenois was carried out at night only after the thorough destruction of everything likely to be useful to the enemy, who at first did not observe the withdrawal.

The *Daily Express* Correspondent at the Hague says:—German newspapers are painfully endeavouring to convince the public that everything is going well. They take the line that the object of the offensive was not to gain ground but to destroy the enemy forces. When this was impossible the attack was stopped in order to spare the troops while the enemy was allowed to sacrifice his troops without result.

A SPLIT IN THE CAMP.

The newspapers reflect a "ungrateful" attitude upon Hindenburg, whereas Ludendorff is not criticised. Apparently the headquarters is divided into two parties.

NO RELAXATION OF AMERICAN EFFORT.

WASHINGTON, July 30.

Mr. Baker, the American Secretary of War, states with regard to the American success on the Western front that while it is, of course, a cause of rejoicing, it is in nowise justifies any relaxation of American efforts. It rather means that American efforts must be redoubled.

POSSIBLE NEW GERMAN BARBARITIES.

BRITAIN THREATENS PROMPT AND STERN REPRISALS.

LONDON, July 30.

The Ministry of Information says with reference to the question as to whether Germany is contemplating some fresh and barbarous innovation as is suggested by persistent allegations that the British are using unlawful bullets, states that the British Government in this connection. The Foreign Office's reply showed that the protest was absolutely unjustified. The British Government knows that a German accusation of this kind is usually advanced as an excuse for some prepared and concerted violation of the laws and customs of war and the Foreign Office has notified Germany that any such fresh outrage will be met by prompt and stern reprisals.

AUSTRIA'S "NEW" POLICY.

AMSTERDAM, July 30.

In the Upper House of the Reichstag the new Premier, Dr. Hussarek, in stating his policy, said that Austria was ready at any time to make an honourable peace, but as long as her enemies adopted the standpoint of one-sided dictation of terms there was nothing to do but continue the war with all resoluteness and intensity. (Loud applause.)

SUBMARINE WARFARE.

SINKINGS DECLINING.

LONDON, July 30.

In the House of Commons, Sir Eric Geddes, First Lord of the Admiralty, stated that the British Allied and neutral shipping completed for the half-year ended June 30th balanced the shipping losses of all kinds for the same period.

Sir Eric Geddes said that enemy submarines now found it too dangerous to work inshore and were again going far out. The number of ships damaged as well as sinkings was declining. Hebert Great Britain had preponderantly borne the burden of the fight against submarines, but the flow of anti-submarine craft from the United States would ere long become a formidable force which would enable Great Britain to divert some of her resources from naval to mercantile construction.

BIG MUNITIONS EXPLOSION IN JAPAN.

MANY FATALITIES FEARED.

SHIMOGESAKI, July 30.

A large quantity of ammunition exploded on the pier, during transshipment, with terrific force. It is feared that there are many fatalities.

OBITUARY.

DEATH OF TURKISH AMBASSADOR TO BERLIN.

AMSTERDAM, July 30.

The death is announced of Haki Pasha, the Turkish ambassador at Berlin.

TRAGIC DEATH OF A BRITISH PEER.

LONDON, July 30.

The body of Lord Lichfield, who was found in the river near his Staffordshire residence with a gunshot wound in the head.

[Lord Lichfield was born in 1856, and owned 21,000 acres in Staffordshire. He was a director of the Provincial Bank of England, the Bank of Australasia, etc. The heir to the estates is Viscount Anson.]

SIR AUCKLAND GEDDES AS A PRIVATE IN FRANCE.

ONLY IN CIVIL EMPLOYMENT OWING TO INJURIES.

Sir Auckland Geddes, Minister of National Service, has received a letter from Mr. Arthur Beecroft, of Ilford, complaining that "men of 45 are being forced to leave all they have to become soldiers at 18, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 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995, 996, 997, 998, 999, 1000.

FOR A WEAK STOMACH.

A general rule all you need to do is to adopt a diet suited to your age and occupation and to keep your bowels regular. When you feel that you have eaten too much and when constipated, take one of Chamberlain's Tablets. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

SEAMAN'S 16 BAR BADGE.

TORPEDOED SEVENTEEN TIMES.

MEN WHO HAVE NO FEAR OF U-BOATS.

The proposed new badge, as Sir A. Stanley announced, are for men of the Mercantile Marine who, after being torpedoed or mined, have "gone to sea again."

How many men do you think after being torpedoed or mined, refrain from going to sea again? This question was put recently by a *Daily Chronicle* representative to a gentleman with unique qualifications for answering it, namely, Mr. G. Hobden, the superintendent of "Jack's Palace," the superb rendezvous for seamen.

"None," Mr. Hobden promptly replied. "At least, I never heard of such a case." Then he added, thoughtfully: "Rather on the contrary."

"But how can that be?"

"I mean," he explained, "that after being torpedoed or mined they are more eager to be afloat again than under other circumstances. They will often express themselves as eager to help bring more food into the country—sometimes it is an impatient exclamation to have another up at those Huns."

"In the case of officers, this is often accompanied by the enthusiastic buying of powerful revolvers. Only last week the master of a merchantman, coming in here immediately after being torpedoed, went off and bought himself a beautiful seven-chambered revolver and a fine lot of ammunition."

"And does the fear of being torpedoed deter youngsters from joining the Mercantile Marine?"

"Deter them?" laughed Mr. Hobden. "No, indeed—it is the other way round. Nearly all vessels carry boys—as deck hands, galley boys, assistant storekeepers, stewards, and so on—but everybody is fairly inundated with applications from boys who are eager to join, but for whom there are no openings. Also, if you day you go to the shipping office, you will find hundreds of men waiting to sign on."

"Do you get many men here who have been torpedoed more than once?"

"By way of answering Mr. Hobden took me into a lounge for personal investigations. Of three men spoken to, the first had been torpedoed only once, the second three times, the third also three times."

"I have known a good many cases," said Mr. Hobden. "Of a decent, immovable, with a sprinkling of 13's and one case of 14. But our port is a busy one. Mr. S. T. Jarvis, has just officially reported that he has discovered a naval gunner who has been torpedoed or mined 17 times, on 15 of the occasions the ship being lost. This, we believe, is the record."

Later, the representative considerably interested an official of the Board of Trade, by mentioning that apparently there would be an applicant for 16 bars to his badge.

BADEN WITHIN A MONTH.

"We have heard of cases of numerous immersions," said the official, "though 17 is rather higher than was reckoned for. It bears upon matters now under consideration—as to the position on the left cuff and so on. The position must clearly allow of 17 bars, and even more, being added."

"Apparently the available supply will not allow of the badge being in gold. Red has practically been decided on, and the torpedo will be, I should say, two and a half inches in length, and the bar, which must be narrow, may be rather shorter. It is impossible to say when the new badge will be issued, but no doubt in the course of a week or so—certainly under a month, I should say."

MESENCEPHALITIS.

NEW AND DEADLY DISEASE THAT PUZZLES EXPERTS.

Another mysterious disease has come to light, resembling botulism, and rivaling it in deadliness, but defying classification by the experts. The symptoms are many and unpleasant, and they were described at a Chelsea inquest on Thomas Walker, a Fulham labourer. When he was admitted to the infirmary he was drowsy and could not use his lower limbs. He said he had been eating meat pies and tinned salmon a few days before his illness. He was supposed to be a victim of botulism.

Dr. Spillbury, Home Office pathologist, said he had found a condition of inflammation of the brain. It was not meningitis, certainly not tetanus, and he could not account for it. It was not ptomaine poisoning, and he did not think the symptoms were due to food. It was a case of natural death.

According to Dr. Feldman, the infirmary doctor, the authorities had given up looking for the cause of death in the intestines, and were now making brain examinations.

The coroner (Mr. Luxmoore Drew) it seems to me we have stumbled on a new disease—encephalitis (disease of the middle brain).

Dr. Spillbury: It is not new; there are cases all over the world.

The coroner mentioned something now about botulism, saying that it was known in Northern Canada at the beginning of the last century in a position of the Dominion where the inhabitants were dependent on frozen meat and frozen fish.

The jury found that death was due to encephalitis, but how it was caused there was no evidence to show.

SHILLING NOW WORTH 40.

Increase in price of all the items ordinarily entering into the working-class family budget (such as food, rent, clothing, fuel and light) between July 1914 and May 1918, is estimated, says the "Board of Trade Gazette," at between 80 and 100 per cent. If the amount of increased taxation on commodities is deducted the increase is about 7 per cent. less.

GROWING BOYS' RATIONS.

Boys between 13 and 18 receiving supplementary rations may continue to use their cards after passing the age limit until the cards run out. Consideration is being given to the case of boys between 18 and 19 who are awaiting the call to the colours, and the Ministry of Food contemplates an issue of supplementary ration cards to them.

GERMANY'S GREAT AFRICAN EMPIRE.

IRELAND TO HELP ITS REALISATION.

Herr Emil Zimmermann, the expert creator of German Central African Empires, is very active just now on the subject of Raw Materials. He has written an inordinately long article in the "Vossische Zeitung" on this subject, laying special stress on "Oil."

According to Herr Zimmermann, it is oil which lies at the very root of German prosperity. Deprive the country of oil, and you lay the axe at the root of the entire industrial system of the empire.

At earlier stages of the war Herr Zimmermann pointed to the Belgian and French Congo as sources of oil supply for Germany. With these territories in German hands—a highly probable result of the coming peace—and with intensified oil culture in Togol, Cameroons and East Africa, it is most probable that in five years the oil exports of these territories would reach 250,000 tons. For the present this might be sufficient to go on with.

But the writer's ambitions soar still higher. He has fastened his eyes on United Nigeria. A German peace will no more leave Nigeria and Sierra Leone in the hands of the British than it will consent to leaving Togo and Cameroons in their hands, or the French Congo in the hands of the French. This makes another million tons annually. "Even with a fair treatment of British and French interests in Africa it may be computed that the future German African Empire, with the South Sea Colonies, will alone supply a million and a half tons, and that about 400,000 tons are immediately available for shipment."

"This mighty empire," says Herr Zimmermann, "is not yet firmly in our hands. We must wait coming events, and then speak. We shall speak German. It will then also be necessary to arrange for a lasting connection and linking up of our colonial empire with the Homeland." Then comes a remarkable passage, which should receive wide attention: "At the meeting recently of the German-Turkish Society Herr von Stumm, of the Foreign Office, declared that a free Ireland means the freedom of the seas; and that a German alliance with a free Ireland would mean the establishment of a perfect and lasting communication between Germany and her African colonial empire."

Herr Zimmermann states that in a not very remote future Germany under German control will be built from the north coast of Africa to the heart of the Dark Continent. "The way to our African Empire would then lead through Austria and Italy, and it would be only necessary to secure the sea routes Haagen—Bergin—Sicily—Tripoli—or Tunis. Further, the connection from the Persian Gulf to East Africa, or from Aden to East Africa, must be secured, and it must be a point in our future programme to draw Abyssinia into the German-Turkish political union."

Herr Wilhelm August von Stumm, whose remarks at the German-Turkish Society's meeting are quoted above, has had a lengthy diplomatic career, having served in Washington, Paris, Vienna, Petrograd, and twice in London.

He is a man of great wealth, derived from the iron and steel trade, before the war he specialised as "pro-British," and made a point of saying friendly things to British visitors. In Germany he has the reputation of being admit.

As regards a passenger service the cost calculated merely on petrol and oil expenditure gives better results. Reckoning these alone, five passengers could apparently be conveyed from London to India in a Gotha by the crew's flight route for £110 8s., or £23 18s. apiece, but the experts appear to agree that this figure is nugatory and that Lord Montagu's charge of £40 single, soon to be reduced, is fallacious. In his article in the "Times" "Trade Supplement" Captain A. J. Swinton, R.E., considers that, even for South Africa, a single fare of £120 would be essential. For India the charge would be higher. Passenger booking on these terms would not be sufficient to knock off the mail steamers, and acute competition with the steamship companies would ensue. The writer in "The Engineer" appears to sum up in controversial facts when he says: "Enthusiasts and interested parties may draw glowing pictures of the aeroplane's future, but for us we prefer for the present to rely on the lessons revealed by the cold-blooded analysis of established figures. To our way of thinking the aeroplane and the submarine have much in common; both are powerful and important weapons of war, but, as a means of economic transportation, either of goods or passengers, their extra cost, under all heads, renders them, for the present at all events, too inefficient to compete with established means of transportation."

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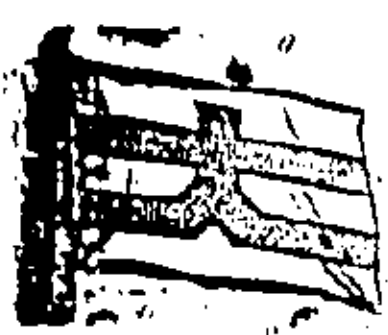
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CALCUTTA LINE:—This line is temporarily discontinued owing to the war, but at present a monthly service is maintained with Calcutta by the s.s. "Kwaikang" and "Vim," calling at Singapore and Fuzhou. The former vessel has excellent passenger accommodation, is fitted with Electric Light and Fans, and carries a fully qualified Surgeon.

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SIBERIA MARU	20,000	29th August.
TENYO MARU	22,000	8th September.
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Thence by Trans-Andean Route to Buenos Aires.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong.
ANYO MARU	15,500	13th Sept.
NIIPPON MARU	11,000	Nov. 8th.
KIYO MARU	17,200	

Tickets are interchangeable with the Canadian Pacific Ocean Service, Ltd. and the Pacific Mail Steamship Co.

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Parcels will be received at this Office until 3 p.m. the day before sailing. The contents and value of all packages are required.

For further particulars, sailing dates etc. apply to

P. L. KNIGHT, Acting Superintendent.

Hongkong, Nov. 23, 1917. 3218

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

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CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

CONSIGNEES per Company's Steamer "NINGCHOW"

are hereby notified that the Cargo will be discharged into Hols' Wharf, Kowloon, where it will lie at Consignee's risk. The Cargo will be ready for delivery from Godown on and after 28th July.

Optional cargo will be landed, unless notice has been given prior to steamer's arrival.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on any Tuesdays and Fridays between the hours of 10.45 a.m. and noon within the free storage period.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the steamer's Godown, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 8th August, will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before the 16th August or they will not be recognised.

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BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

Hongkong, July 28, 1918. 630

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Hongkong, July 28, 1918. 631

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No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the steamer's Godown, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 8th August, will be subject to rent.

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Hongkong, July 28, 1918. 632

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

OCEAN STEAM SHIP CO., LTD.

CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

CONSIGNEES per Company's Steamer "GLEN"

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DESTINATION	STEAMER & DISPLACEMENT	SAILING DATE
Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama	* Inaba Maru, 14,000 tons SAT, 17th Aug, 11 a.m.	
	* Iyo Maru, 12,330 tons WED, 4th Sept, 11 a.m.	
Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama	* Tango Maru, 12,500 tons SAT, 17th Aug, 11 a.m.	
	* Nikko Maru, 9,600 tons SAT, 14th Sept, 11 a.m.	

Shanghai, Moji & Kobe	* Dairen Maru, 9,000 tons MON, 5th Aug.
	* Bombay Maru, 9,500 tons MON, 5th Aug.

London or Liverpool via S'pore, Colombo, Delagoa Bay & Cape Town

Melbourne via Manila Zamboanga, Thursday Is., Townsville, Brisbane, & Sydney

New York via Shanghai, Kobe, Yokohama, San Francisco & Panama Canal

Bombay via Singapore, Malacca, & Colombo

Calcutta via Singapore, Penang & Rangoon

* Omitting Shanghai and/or Moji

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* Suwa Maru, WEDNESDAY, 14th August, at 11 a.m.

* Fushimi Maru, WEDNESDAY, 11th Sept, at 11 a.m.

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A VITAL PROBLEM.

THE RE-SETTLEMENT OF SOUTH-EASTERN EUROPE.

Not nearly enough notice has been taken in Great Britain of the Rome Conference, says a correspondent in a Home paper. Most people, indeed, would probably ask at once, What is the Rome Conference? Such are the ramifications, such the gigantic sweep, of this war that a programme can be launched and decisions taken vitally affecting some 20,000,000 people, and yet we in these islands, though the bulwark of the Allied cause, may know little or nothing about it.

The Rome Conference—it ended only a few days ago—was a gathering of the representatives of all the oppressed nationalities of Austria-Hungary to agree upon a declaration of common policy and to harmonise that policy with Italian aspirations. These were its purposes. These also were its results. And, incidentally, it had a further result—it helped to drive Count Czernin from office. The Congress was thus not only a really brilliant success in itself, but it furnished the foundation on which will be built hereafter the fabric of an emancipated Southern Europe.

CHIEFS OF THE ROME CONFERENCE.

For what is it that has been accomplished? All the races whom the German-speaking Austrians held down in the northern half of the Dual Monarchy have sunk their differences, have met in friendly consultation, have stigmatised the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy as an instrument of "economic domination" and the common enemy of them all, and have pledged one another their mutual help in securing complete independence. And Italy who, like the Czechs and the Southern Slavs, has suffered and is still suffering under Austrian tyranny, has blessed this union of the insurgent subject races of the realm of the Hapsburgs, and has officially pronounced their liberation to be a "vital interest" of her own, and looks forward, as she well may, to a future of helpful co-operation with them when at last they are united and free.

These on the face of it are auspicious developments. But they are even more than that. They mark a definite upward stage in that process of emancipating the martyred races and nationalities of Europe, which all the Allies, and Great Britain in particular, have found themselves eager to complete. The union of several peoples, the restoration of dispersed States, the simplification of European and especially South-Eastern politics by satisfying the claims of blood and speech and historic consciousness, the abolition of whatever prevents a distinctive and homogeneous group of race or nationality from deciding its own destiny and expanding to the full limits of its individual power and genius—it is to these principles above all others that we have nailed our colours and these principles are endorsed, are enshrined, are advanced by the Rome Conference.

But in applying these principles we have thought, naturally enough, chiefly of countries like Belgium and the Scandinavian Kingdoms, and Greece and the Balkan States, and only secondarily of that intricate mosaic of races which forms the Austro-Hungarian Empire.

Even now it is insufficiently recognised that Italy is fighting not only for the redemption of her own nationals, but for the fulfilment throughout South-Eastern Europe of precisely those ideals of freedom and justice for which we are struggling in France and Flanders. Even now great numbers of people in Great Britain, absorbed in the contest with Germany, are only half-conscious that to our Italian Ally and to Serbia and Montenegro and Greece, and to all the Slavs of Southern Europe, it is not Germany, but Austria-Hungary that is the enemy; it is not from Germany but from Austria-Hungary that they have suffered, and the sign and proof of victory from them will be the measure of their success in throwing off the thralldom of Vienna and Budapest.

THE DUAL MONARCHY.

Before the war few of us even knew what a Jugo-Slav was, while many of us had visited Austria, had liked the life and the people we found there, and had kept alive an almost romantic attachment for the virile and fascinating Hungarian nation. That Austria has been an inveterate disturber of the peace in South-Eastern Europe, a scheming, grasping and reactionary Power, and that the Hungarians have tried with remorseless consistency to stamp out every vestige of nationality among the races under their sway—all this was hidden from us.

And the effect of our ignorance, reinforced by the fact that hardly anywhere have our Armies clashed directly with those of Austria-Hungary, has been to confuse the popular mind on the subject of the Dual Monarchy. We realise perfectly that Germany must be beaten and Belgium freed. We do not realise with equal clearness that Austria-Hungary must be beaten and the Southern Slavs freed. We instinctively, though without the smallest justification, put the Hapsburgs on a lower scale of criminality than the Hohenzollerns. We think more kindly of Vienna than of Berlin. We have half-forgotten that it was Austria-Hungary, aggressive and intolerant as ever, that furnished the occasion of this war. We have looked upon her almost as a reluctant tool instead of the willing accomplice of German ambitions; and our statesmen have toyed with the idea of detaching her from her present partnership, terms that would inevitably enable her to continue her career of spoliation and oppression—with a light-heartedness and a short-sightedness that have amazed and disheartened our gallant Italian Allies.

To all these feebilities the Rome Conference is the right corrective. It should make us understand that the liberation of the subject races of Austria-Hungary is one of the supreme issues of the war, that however much we may regard her policies and her power as of secondary moment, to Italy, who for three years has kept 1,000,000 Austro-Hungarians engaged on her frontiers, they are crucially important, and that the Allies will have failed in their aims and will have omitted an indispensable step towards the lasting peace of South-Eastern Europe so long as a single race that desires its freedom is forced to bend once more, beneath the Hapsburg yoke.

FILLING BRITAIN'S LARDER.

BIG PURCHASES ABROAD BY FOOD MINISTRY.

Great quantities of food are now being imported from abroad by the Food Ministry, Mr. J. R. Clarendon, a Trade Union Congress at Blackpool recently. This is not being done on behalf of private traders, but for the benefit of the people.

We are still in a stage where defects and difficulties have to be overcome. He said, "but we may at least claim that good work has been done to place both rich and poor on a basis of equality. The Food Ministry, in face of immense obstacles, has managed at least to organize supplies, limit prices, and arrange distribution in a manner that inflicts less suffering upon our people than in any other country (apart from America) now engaged in the war."

The results so far attained will, of course, not give entire satisfaction, but if action had not been taken on the lines of the Ministry of Food the position now would be beyond endurance. Food prices have been reduced, but what is more important is that they have been kept from ascending under conditions of shortage, which, if allowed free play, would have raised prices so high as to place scarce foods absolutely beyond the reach of working people."

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HONGKONG, April 6, 1918. (35)

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RESERVE FUND—Sterling 21,500,000/—=\$15,000,000

Silver ... 19,500,000

RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS ... \$34,500,000

RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS ... \$15,000,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS.

Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak—Chairman,

G. T. M. Edkins, Esq.—Deputy

S. H. Dodwell, Esq.—Chairman,

G. S. Gubbey, Esq.—J. A. Plummer, Esq.

Hon. Mr. J. Landale, Hon. Mr. E. Shellin,

W. L. Patterson, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGERS.

Hongkong—N. J. STARR, Esq.

Shanghai—A. G. STEPHEN, Esq.

LONDON BANKERS—LONDON COUNTY AND WESTMINSTER BANK, LIMITED.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Account at the rate of Two per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

On FIXED DEPOSITS:—

For 3 months 2 1/2 per cent. per annum.

" 6 " 3 " " " "

" 12 " 4 " " " "

N. J. STARR, Chief Manager.

Hongkong, March 22, 1918.

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be obtained on application.

INTEREST on deposits is allowed on the minimum monthly balances at 2 1/2 PER CENT. per annum. Depositors may transfer at their option balances of \$100 or more to the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK to be placed on FIXED DEPOSIT at 4 PER CENT. per annum.

For the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.

N. J. STARR, Chief Manager.

Hongkong May 14, 1918. 517

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA & CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER 1853.

HEAD OFFICE, LONDON.

PAID-UP CAPITAL ... £1,500,000

RESERVE FUND ... £2,000,000

RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS ... £1,500,000

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking business transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for 1 year or shorter periods at rates which will be quoted on application.

T. O. DOWNING, Manager.

Hongkong, May 7, 1917.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Authorized Capital ... £1,500,000

Subscribed ... 1,125,000

Paid-up ... 562,500

Reserve Fund ... 650,000

BANKERS.

BANK OF ENGLAND.

LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LIMITED.

Every description of Exchange business transacted.

INTEREST allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances and on Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.

O. CHAMPAIN, Acting Manager.

No. 7 Queen's Road Central.

Hongkong, Oct. 6, 1917.

NOTICE.

HIGH-CLASS PRINTING AND BOOK BINDING.

DONE AT THE CHINA MAIL OFFICE.

BOOKS & PAMPHLETS SPECIALTY.

Prospectuses, Trade Circulars, Programmes, Menus, etc., etc. Artistically Arranged and Carefully Printed.

Clean, Prompt and prompt delivery guaranteed.

SHIPPING

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

U. S. Mail Line.

OPERATING THE NEW FIRST CLASS STEAMERS

"ECUADOR," "VENEZUELA" and "COLOMBIA."

14,000 Tons each.

HONGKONG TO SAN FRANCISCO, SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU.

The Sunshine Belt.

The most Comfortable Route to America and Europe

Sailings from Hongkong at Noon.

S.S. "ECUADOR" ... WEDNESDAY, Aug. 14th, 1918

S.S. "COLOMBIA" ... THURSDAY, Sept. 11th, 1918

S.S. "VENEZUELA" ... WEDNESDAY, Oct. 9th, 1918

These Steamers have the most modern equipment including, overhead electric fans and electric lighting ALL LOWER BRIDES and large comfortable Staterooms (All single and two berths only).

The Safety and Comfort of Passengers is our first consideration. Special care is given to the outside, and the attendance on passengers cannot be surpassed.

Tickets are

